

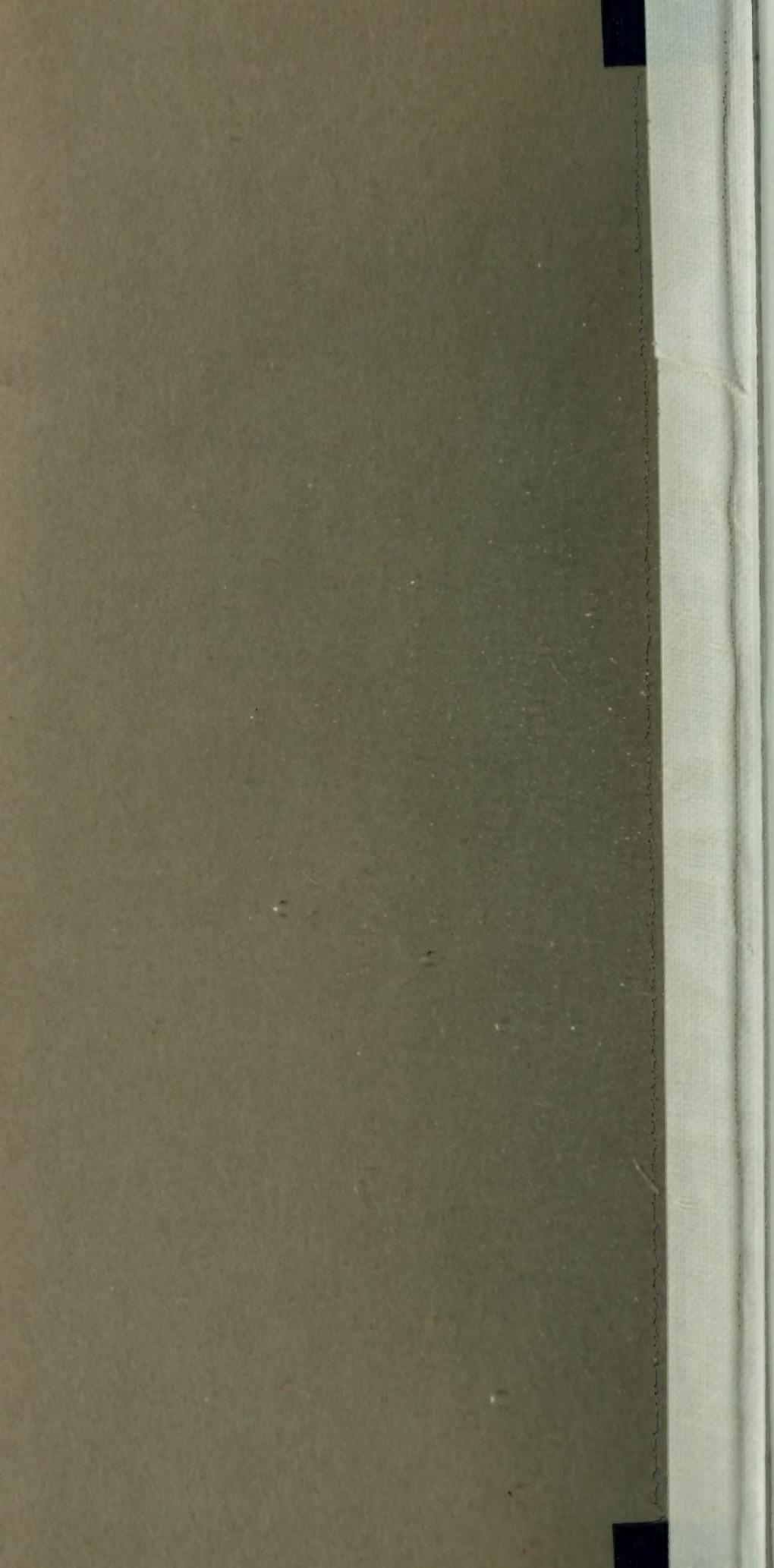
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Canadian Club of Vancouver
Inaugural addresses

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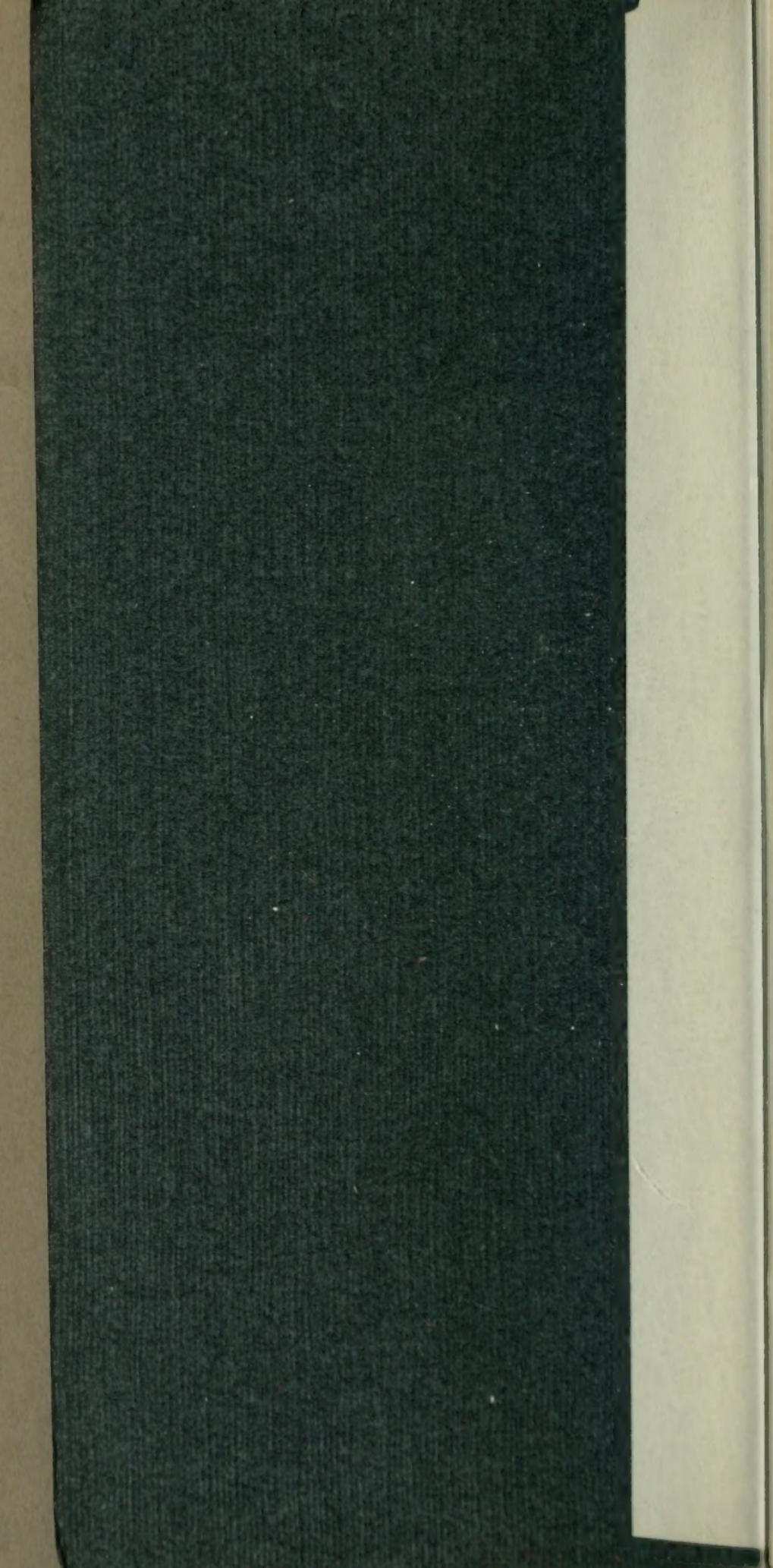
The
Canadian Club
of Vancouver

Inaugural Addresses,
Constitution, and
Roll of Members



Founded the 22nd day of August, 1906

1907



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5800

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OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, 1906-1907.

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THE Canadian Club of Vancouver was organized on Wednesday, the Twenty-second day of August, 1906, with a charter membership of forty-seven.

The Inaugural Luncheon was held on Tuesday, the 25th day of September, 1906, at 1 o'clock, in the Acland Hood Hall, His Excellency Earl Grey, G.C.M.G., Governor-General of Canada, being the guest of honour of the Club on that occasion. Mr. Fred. Wade, K.C., President of the Club, occupied the chair, and seated at his right was the guest of honour, Canada's Governor-General. Further to the right were Lieutenant-Governor Bulyea, of Alberta; Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, K.C.M.G.; Frederick Buscombe, Esq., Mayor of Vancouver; Mr. Ralph Smith, M.P. for Nanaimo; Hon. Richard McBride, Premier of British Columbia; Hon. W. H. Cushing, Minister of Public Works, Alberta; Hon. R. F. Green, Minister of Public Works, British Columbia; on the left of the Chairman were His Honor James Dunsmuir, Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia; Hon. Mr. Justice Morrison; Mr. H. Greenwood, M.P. for York, England; Mr. Duncan Ross, M.P. for Yale, Cariboo; Hon. R. G. Tatlow, Minister of Finance, British Columbia; Mr. W. F. MacLean, M.P. for Toronto. In addition to these were the members of the Governor-General's party, Lord Howick, Captain Trotter, Captain the Hon. Leverson Gower, and Major G. M. Audain, in attendance on Lieutenant-Governor Dunsmuir. There were also present the French Consul, Imperial German Consul, Japanese Consul, Norwegian Consul, Consul-General of Ecuador, Belgian Vice-Consul, Vice-Consul of the Netherlands, Spanish Vice-Consul, Mr. Keeley, Reeve of North Vancouver, Hon. W. Norman Bole, Judge of the County Court of Westminster, Hon. Alexander Henderson, Judge of the County Court of Vancouver, and Members of the City Council and Provincial Legislature as guests of the Club.

After the toast to the King

MR. WADE

proposed the health of the Governor-General. In doing this he said :

"Your Excellency is so old and so tried a friend of Canadian Clubs that it is necessary to say but little in regard to them. They are luncheon

clubs, the members meeting from time to time for their mutual entertainment and to listen to addresses on subjects of an important character. In this way they afford an opportunity to authors, publicists, statesmen, empire builders, and others, to explain their views, and to the club, the privilege of listening to the most thoughtful and influential men of the day. Another object is to create an esprit de corps among Canadians by encouraging members of the club to express their views on matters of interest. The luncheon brings us in contact; the addresses are educative and inspiring. The results already achieved in the different cities of Canada have proved most valuable. We have no club premises or sumptuous headquarters to entail expense. Our fare, as you see, is simple and frugal, the aim being to make the benefits of the club available to all. By confining our proceedings to the lunch hour, we consult the convenience of every business man.

The policy of Canadian Clubs is declared to be to foster patriotism, by encouraging the study of the institutions, history, arts, literature and resources of Canada, and by endeavoring to unite Canadians in such work for the welfare and prosperity of the Dominion, as may be desirable and expedient. There are many reasons why, on behalf of the Canadian Club of Vancouver, I must sincerely thank Your Excellency for consenting to be present as the guest of honor at this inaugural luncheon, and why I must congratulate the members of the club on their rare good fortune. It is inconceivable that the task which we have set ourselves to accomplish could have been begun under more favorable auspices. We welcome Your Excellency not only as the representative of one who has proved himself to be the ablest and most tactful, as well as the most gracious of sovereigns, not merely because of the many charms of manner and noble qualities of mind with which we have been made familiar during the short interval which has elapsed since Your Excellency's arrival in Canada; but for all these things, and particularly because of the high place which the great name of Grey occupies in the history of the successful struggle for liberty and freedom both in England and in Canada.

Earl Grey was the Prime Minister of England, who in 1832 carried the Reform Bill, the Magna

Charta of responsible government, which established the right of a British Ministry to overcome an unreasonable House of Lords by the creation of new peers—a right that still subsists, and has never been seriously questioned.

The Earl of Durham, who was sent out to Canada by the Melbourne Cabinet just after the Rebellion of 1837, as Governor of British North America, and to report on Canadian conditions, was son-in-law of Earl Grey, the Prime Minister, having married his eldest daughter in 1816. Lord Durham's report was published in 1839. It has been described as the most famous document in colonial history. In his biography of the Earl of Elgin, just published, Professor Wrong writes: 'It is enough to say that the report describes with masterly, if not always accurate, detail, the conditions in Canada, and that, above everything else, Lord Durham recommended the ending of the Colonial Office's dreary record of ineptitude by giving Canada a full measure of self-government.'

After Lord Durham, no name shines with greater brilliancy in the history of Canada and the development of her free institutions than that of the Earl of Elgin, who was made Governor-General by Lord Grey, Colonial Secretary in Lord John Russell's Cabinet that had displaced Peel. Lord Elgin, on November 7th, 1846, married Lady Mary Louisa Lambton, the deceased Earl of Durham's daughter, and therefore grand-daughter of the great Earl Grey, who carried the Reform Bill in 1832. He remained Governor-General during the stormy and eventful period of 1847 to 1854. He vindicated to the fullest extent the principles of responsible government by assenting to the Rebellion Losses Bill, because it represented the view of his advisers. During his administration feudalism in the form of seignorial tenure was abolished in Quebec. The Clergy Reserves Dispute in Ontario resulted in wiping out state churchism in that province; finally, to the Earl of Elgin almost alone was unquestionably due the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854 with the United States, which rescued Canada from the state of ruin caused by the withdrawal of the British preference, and brought about an era of astonishing prosperity and improvement.

I must give one more instance. The Countess of Minto, Your Excellency's sister, was most

sincerely admired and esteemed by all who knew her, and is pleasantly remembered throughout the Dominion. It is no breach of confidence to say, that when regretting her departure from Canada, I had the honor to congratulate her on keeping the Governorship in the family in the person of Your Excellency. Surely the family record which I have sought to trace, even in this fragmentary way, is one to be proud of, and amply supports my statement that we meet here to-day under remarkably interesting and delightful auspices.

Canada has in the main been most fortunate in the choice of her Governors-General. Lord Durham and the Earl of Elgin are conspicuous examples. Without Lord Monck there might have been no 'Fathers of Confederation'. Had it not been for his determined efforts to bring about a federation of the provinces, and the tact he exercised in reconciling the warring factions of the day, there might have been no British North American Act. Lord Dufferin played the role of peace maker between this province and the rest of Canada with well known results. Lord Minto had much to do with the great blow struck by Canada for the Empire, in sending contingents to South Africa. But the greatest problem of all is still before us. What is our destiny? We are in the Empire, but not of the Empire. We are British, but with British concerns we have nothing to do. We have long remained in a position of irresponsibility inconsistent with the pride and dignity of British people. Then, what is our destiny? Perhaps Your Excellency may be able to help in the solution of this problem. The task is one of the greatest which has ever been set before British and Canadian statesmen. It is one worthy of your distinguished family.

At the present time the name of Grey is doubly represented in the Government of the Dominion. Sixty years ago when the Earl of Elgin was Governor-General of Canada, Earl Grey was Colonial Secretary. Now the order is reversed; the Earl of Elgin is Colonial Secretary, and Earl Grey is Governor-General. Was there ever a more curious coincidence? A conjunction of great planetary bodies is supposed to portend extraordinary events. Does not this enable us to prophesy, are we not bound to expect a golden age for Canada under this remarkable double regime?

There is a history in all men's lives,
Figuring the nature of the times deceas'd;
The which observed, a man may prophesy,
With a near aim of the main chain of things
As yet to come to life.

I also congratulate the Club on the presence of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, and assure him that we appreciate his kindness in being present.

I have great pleasure, too, in referring to the presence of Mr. Hamar Greenwood, member of Parliament for the ancient City of York, and Parliamentary Secretary to the Hon. Winston Churchill. I had hoped that Mr. Sherring could be here, but his immediate engagements require him further away than from Marathon to Athens. Both are Canadian boys. Mr. Greenwood captured York, the ancient Eboracum, the British city where a Roman Emperor, Hadrian, reigned nearly eighteen hundred years ago. The other entered the Olympic games and brought back the victor's wreath for the great race from Marathon, over the Attic hills to ancient Athens. They vanquished both Greece and Rome.

Finally, we welcome you all to the golden gateway of the West, the Queen City of the Pacific, the land where the seas abound in fish, and the mountains teem with gold; where the forests 'kiss high heaven,' and where the soil is not only generous but prodigal, the home of perpetual Summer; the land of the peach and the pink-fleshed salmon; of the ivy and the rose, the paradise of Canada."

His Excellency Earl Grey on rising was greeted with great enthusiasm.

"Mr. Chairman, guests and gentlemen," he said, "I thank you, Dr. Wade, for the way in which you proposed the toast, and you, gentlemen, for the extremely hearty cordiality with which you received it. I am grateful to you for the more than graceful way in which you referred to the connection between my family and Canada. If I take you into my confidence I'll admit I feel occasionally slightly embarrassed when these allusions are made to my ancestry. Real ancestors are not only an asset but a liability. (Laughter.) I

like a man who makes his own ancestry. Any man who makes claim to any regard or esteem by virtue of possessing illustrious ancestors, is a man I never want to make my friend, no more do you, Dr. Wade"—the President of the Club touched the speaker's arm and whispered.

"The Chairman reminds me," Earl Grey remarked, "that he no more than all of us doesn't like being doctored."

"Mr Wade," he went on, and a smile fluttered over the many faces at the slight emphasis he put on the "Mr." "I might grasp the Olympian laurels which you hold within my reach by answering what you have set before us.

Mr. Wade has asked what is the destiny of Canada, and has pointed out that Canada felt her position of irresponsibility to be inconsistent with the dignity and genius of a British people. Well, I do not come here with a scheme of Imperial federation, but to continue along the line to which the Chairman has given expression, I might say the Dominion has only to ask England to admit her into the councils of her parliament, and if she is prepared to assume her share of obligations in relation to the Empire, I venture to say, not speaking officially but personally, that she will receive the warmest response. (Cheers.) I have often had a dream that while former schemes of federation have been the result of the pressure of necessity, the imperial federation of the British Empire may yet be founded on a basis of self-respect and that the self-respect to which your Chairman has given expression may be the impelling motive toward the realization of the dream. (Hear, hear.)

My first visit to this portion of the Pacific Coast was about 25 years ago. At that time a few dollars would have purchased the site of your entire city. The baptismal ceremony which bestowed upon your city the historic and distinguished name of Vancouver had not yet taken place.

When I was last in this part of the world, your now famous Vancouver was known to comparatively few as Gastown, thus irreverently named after that inspired booster, Gassy Jack, to whom the future greatness of Vancouver appears to have been revealed. (Laughter.)

It requires no inspired prophet to foretell the greatness of Vancouver now. Vancouver is now the recognized gateway between the East and the West, the gateway through which the double streams of commerce between the Occident and the Orient, and between Britain and the self-governing nations of New Zealand and Australia will flow in ever-increasing volume, until Vancouver shall become, perhaps, the first and most important port of all the world. (Loud applause.)

Gentlemen have you ever reflected on
THE POSITION OF HONG-KONG AND
SHANGHAI,

and on the lesson which these two flourishing seaports offer to Vancouver? These seaports, as you know, are the channels through which China exports her surplus produce, and imports the foreign merchandise for which that surplus produce is exchanged. You will be able to realize what is the value of being a national port, through which the export and import streams of merchandise flow when I remind you that over one thousand million dollars of British capital are invested in trade, financial and industrial centres in the modern settlement of Shanghai, and that Hong-Kong, which sixty years ago was a barren rock, can make the proud boast that its business now requires a larger tonnage of ocean shipping than any other port in the world, not excepting London.

When you look at the map and realize that Vancouver is the nearest white man's port to the ports of the Orient, you will know what thoughts are in my mind without my expressing them. Now, if Hong-Kong and Shanghai do this enormous business when China is asleep, what may we not

expect when China awakes? The signs are daily increasing that China is at last awakening. That great giant is now digging his huge fists into his eyes; if you listen you can almost hear the sounds which herald the approach of that great awakening, which, when it comes, will burst the bonds that have compressed the feet and cramped and dwarfed the development of that nation for centuries.

Now, what does all this mean to you? No country, not even Canada, possesses greater natural resources than that vast empire of China, or a greater potential field for commercial or industrial enterprises. Who, I ask, is the natural heir to the increased foreign trade which we can see coming in future years from China and Japan? Who is going to benefit? But the answer to that question is obvious. That nation is going to benefit which has the markets on which China and Japan depend for the interchange of their surplus produce, and which owns and commands the trade routes which connect those markets with the ports of the Orient. Now, then comes in your great good fortune. Through the enterprise of the C. P. R. it has already been shown that Canada can secure the route between Europe and Asia for herself, and unless she allows unwise legislation to prevent her from realizing her opportunities, she will have not only the trade route but the market as well.

Nature, the C. P. R. and the British fleet have together given and secured to Canada

THE SHORTEST AND THE BEST TRADE ROUTE

between Europe and Asia. You thus enjoy the immesuarable advantage of a geographical preference, which no one can take from you. Trade, like water, will always seek its outlet through the easiest channel, consequently, every improvement which makes it easier for the Canadian transcontinental trade should be a matter of public rejoicing. When I read in the press that the C. P. R.

has effected an improvement in its grade over a section west of Winnipeg which enables a locomotive to haul 1,800 tons instead of 500 tons, or more than trebling its efficiency, I rejoice over the additional force which has been provided for securing to Canada the trade route between Europe and the Orient. When I read that the C. P. R. and the Allan line have together shortened the bridge from Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal, when I read that the C. P. R. have reduced the time of transit across this continent to 90 hours, and have also quickened the passage between Vancouver and Yokohama and Hong-Kong, I rejoice again and again. For what is the meaning to the Canadian nation and the British Empire of Canada becoming the recognized trade route between Europe and the Orient, and between England and Australasia, too? No one can measure the incomparable value to you of that great achievement. History teaches us that culture, strength, inventiveness, energy in all its forms, literary, artistic and philanthropic, as well as material, and the seat of the Empire itself are to be found in that place where sits the centre of exchange.

In making Vancouver the gateway between the East and West, I believe you are laying the foundation of a greatness, which, if your citizens have brains, energy and above all character, may secure to you one of the most honored places in the past, present or future history of mankind. (Applause, loud and continued.)

I shall have failed in my object if I have not communicated to you my own profound belief in the present and potential advantages you can enjoy because of your great natural resources and of your unique geographical position. I have said that the people of Canada will have only themselves to blame if the accepted trade route between Europe and the Orient and between England and Australasia too, does not traverse Canadian territory. May I venture to say that it seems to me it will be your fault if you do not also supply every year an in-

creasing market for the foreign trade of China and Japan. Up to now British Columbia has done little towards the building up of a great Oriental trade, notwithstanding the fact that her resources in fisheries, lumber, minerals, fruit and dairy cultivation are greater than those of either Washington or Oregon. That you have not been able to do much as yet is only natural, for you are just arriving at the stage of manhood. In Japan, owing to the construction of railways and industrial development the demand for lumber is increasing. The home supplies have been reduced to such an extent that it has been necessary for the Japanese Government to place restrictions on the cutting of timber. The demand for imported timber is, consequently, increasing in Japan and Korea and Manchuria, which are treeless countries, as well as in China—British Columbia is the natural source of supply for the timber requirements of all these countries. It is well known that the sleepers required for the Siberian Railway, which were imported at Vladivostock, came from British Columbia. Then the fact that Japan is slowly, but, I believe surely, substituting bread for rice as food, is full of meaning for B. C., as well as for the Prairie Provinces. Nothing is more difficult than to change the habits of a people, particularly with regard to their food, and we must not be too impatient if the rate of transition from rice to bread appears to be slow to us. The fact that the Japanese Government has established

BREAD FOR RICE

in the diet of its army and navy is a fact of the first importance. The Japanese Government having given this proof of preference of bread over rice, it would seem that if energetic steps were taken by those who are interested in creating new markets for Canadian produce to educate the Japanese people to appreciate bread, and how to make bread out of Canadian flour by means of Canadian stoves, the example set by the Government might be largely followed by the people. Rice requires

time and trouble to prepare, and also needs a relish to make it palatable. Fuel is scarce in Japan and fires are costly. It would therefore appear as if time and trouble and money might be saved to the poor man of Japan if we were to substitute a loaf of bread for a dish of rice. But bread as well as rice requires a relish. Well, it would be as easy for Canada to supply Japan with cheese, butter and jam as with bread.

British Columbia is an ideal dairy and fruit country, and it seems to me that it will be your own fault if you are not able, when you have cleared sufficient ground, to export to Japan all the jam, butter and cheese which she may require. Until this year Japan levied a higher duty on Canadian than United States imports. This year owing to the advantages which Canada enjoys in being a portion of the British Empire, Canadian imports have been given by Japan the advantage of the 'most favored' treatment.. (Applause).

If there is any part of the world which should be able to take profitable advantage of the increasing foreign trade of China and Japan, that part would appear to be British Columbia, both from the quality of its climate and its land, and from its comparative proximity to Japan. The foreign trade of the Orient would then appear to be a natural asset of B. C., always available, like a balance at the bank, whenever your people may desire to realize it. Further reflect that in proportion as your railways can secure the remunerative volume of through traffic between Europe and Asia, it will be able to reduce local rates to the advantages of everyone. It would be easy to show that every citizen of Canada, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, is directly interested in Canada becoming the trade route between the East and the West, but it is too large a subject on which to enter.

I understand that this luncheon celebrates the inauguration of your Canadian Club. With the various Canadian Clubs that exist in the more pro-

gressive cities of the Dominion, I am in heartiest sympathy. I may say so because it is the special feature of Canadian clubs that they are not associated with any particular sect or party, but are representative of all who have at heart the well-being of the Dominion. A club such as this which exists for the purpose of obtaining addresses from men, no matter to what party they may belong, who are conspicuous for their disinterested zeal in the public service, secures two results. One result is that your horizon is widened; that your touch with the great world outside is strengthened; that your life is removed out of the narrow and muddy rut of selfish provincialism which is

THE CHIEF CURSE

and weakness of nearly every portion of the British Empire. (Applause). Situated as you are on the tides that flow round the world, your thoughts and talk will naturally take a wide and comprehensive range. It has ever been the case that towns situated as the commanding point of the great trade routes of the world, as Venice was before the Cape of Good Hope route to India was discovered, enjoyed a civic life, ennobled by a rich and varied culture, by a high idealism and by a splendid spirit. And so it may be with you. Use your Club as a window through which the best and purest light of the United States, of the Old World and of the New, can shine in upon the life of your town, and by the warmth and brightness of their rays contribute to the enlightenment of your City. (Loud cheers).

Another result that will follow in the wake of a well-managed Canadian Club is that it will provide you with a security against those evils which fasten upon every self-governing city whenever democracy goes to sleep and allows self-interest to creep into places of high public trust. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, and unless those who have at heart the well-being of the people are continually on the watch to guard against the

entrance of corruption into the sacred temples of the State, the people will be pillaged and oppressed just as ruthlessly under democratic forms as by the most cruel and selfish despot of ancient times. To provide a platform for those men, from whatever quarter they may come, who are most strenuous in their endeavor to make the life of a people not only prosperous but high, noble and cultured, and to create an atmosphere favorable to the realisation of such ideals is, I understand, the first object of Canadian clubs such as yours, and in attaining that object I wish you complete success. (Applause).

Only last month, in the early days of August, I was on the Atlantic shores of Newfoundland. The distance which divides the Atlantic and the Pacific Coasts of Canada is greater than that which separates England from the Caspian Sea, and the whole of that wide territory is suitable for the establishment of healthy, happy, prosperous British homes. I hope I am doing no injustice to the other parts of this fair Dominion when I say that no part of its wide and beautiful extent has captivated my heart and fancy more than has your beautiful Province of B. C. (Cheers.) Never have I visited any portion of the world which has filled my heart with a greater desire to establish my permanent home in its midst than has your Province of B. C. (Loud applause.) I have just returned through the kindness of your esteemed Governor, from a yachting trip through your incomparable fiords. Gentlemen, there is a saying which is attributed to Princess Louise, who is reported after her arrival at Victoria to have cabled to her Majesty, the late Queen Victoria, that British Columbia was half-way between Balmoral and Heaven. (Laughter and applause). I hope I may not be considered guilty of an extravagance when I say that when the other evening I drifted quietly past your archipelago of lovely islands, and gazed upon the unruffled surface of your narrow waters, which reflected the surrounding mountains in their depths, I felt, and your

Lieutenant-Governor agreed with me, in the quiet and dreamy atmosphere of that wonderful scenery, only broken by the plunge of the salmon and by the strings of duck necklacing the lovely bosoms of your bays, that Princess Louise had erred in not having located your Province even nearer to heaven than she did. (Loud applause.)

Well, what is to be the future of
THIS WONDERFUL COUNTRY?

Its advantages would appear to be unique. All it requires is population. I understand there is abundant capital ready for investment in B. C. as soon as there is an available supply of labor. If you desire to realise the destiny which I have ventured to conceive for you, you will have to find some way which all fair-minded and reasonable men can accept to solve your labor problem. (Hear, hear). At present it would appear that want of labor is the only difficulty which prevents your Province from becoming not only one of the most prosperous parts of the British Empire and the homes of the happiest women, but also the finest orchard in the world. (Applause). You appear to have abundance of land, which, when cleared, will yield from the cultivation of three or five acres an income more than sufficient to provide a family with all and more than it requires, and enable its members to enjoy as the result of their industry an opportunity of developing, under the most desirable conditions, the highest faculties with which they may be endowed. And I do not know of any other country of which so much can be said. (Loud cheers).

Some people are afraid that a community which has received so much as you have at so slight a cost will be wanting in that character which, as a rule, only results from the hard discipline of toil and suffering and from the grace of tears. Your Canadian Club, by holding the highest ideals to the community, can do much to remedy that want of discipline. There is a blissful law of nature which has decreed that little is unattainable

to the individual who earnestly devotes himself to the unselfish attainment of the public good. If your club, under the guidance of the most patriotic among you, resolves that its influence shall be on the side of all that is calculated to make a strenuous, cultured and righteous people, there will be no limit to the degree of your influence." (Great Applause.)



LUNCHEONS.

The following are the dates on which the Club has given luncheons since its organization, the guest of honor, and the subjects discussed :

Tuesday, September 25th, 1906—His Excellency Earl Grey, G.C.M.G., Governor-General of Canada: "Destiny of Canada."

Tuesday, October 16th, 1906—Dr. Byron E. Walker, President of the Canadian Bank of Commerce: "British Columbia in relation to the rest of Canada."

Tuesday, November 6th, 1906—Sir MacKenzie Bowell, K.C.M.G.: "Colonial Relations to the Empire."

Tuesday, November 20th, 1906—Saint N. Sing: "India, a unit of the British Empire."

Thursday, December 6th, 1906—Commissioner Coombes, of the Salvation Army: "British Columbia Immigration Problem and its Solution."

Thursday, March 7th, 1907—Walter Moberly, C.E.: "Early pathfinding in the mountains of British Columbia, or the discovery of the northwest passage by land."



CONSTITUTION
OF
The Canadian Club
of Vancouver
AND
ROLL OF MEMBERS

Adopted the 22nd day of August, 1906

1907

CONSTITUTION

1. This Club shall be called the CANADIAN CLUB OF VANCOUVER.

2. It is the purpose of the Club to foster patriotism by encouraging the study of the institutions, history, arts, literature and resources of Canada, and by endeavoring to unite Canadians in such work for the welfare and progress of the Dominion as may be desirable and expedient.

3. (a) There shall be two classes of members —active and honorary.

(b) Any man, at least eighteen years of age, who is a British subject by birth or naturalization, and who is in sympathy with the objects of the Club, shall be eligible for membership.

(c) Honorary membership may be conferred on such persons as in the opinion of the Club may be entitled to such distinction.

4. Application for membership must be made through two members of the Club in good standing, and after approval by the Committee, MUST BE SUBMITTED TO A MEETING OF THE CLUB FOR ELECTION. A ballot may be taken at the request of any member, and one black ball in ten shall exclude.

5. (a) Honorary members shall be exempt from the payment of fees, but shall neither vote nor hold office.

(b) Active members shall pay in advance an annual fee of two dollars,

(c) No one shall be a member in good standing until he shall have paid the annual fee, such fee being due and payable on or before the day of the annual meeting in each year.

(d) Only members in good standing shall be eligible for office, or have the right to vote at any meeting of the Club.

6. (a) The officers of the Club shall consist of a President, 1st Vice-President, 2nd Vice-President, Literary Correspondent, Treasurer, Secretary and seven others holding no specific office. These officers, together with the last retiring President, shall constitute the Executive Committee.

(b) The officers shall be elected at the annual meeting of the Club, which shall be held on the FIRST TUESDAY IN NOVEMBER, and shall hold office until the next annual meeting or until their successors are elected.

(c) Nomination shall be made by a nominating Committee, composed of all the past Presidents and of five members to be appointed at a meeting to be held at least one week previous to the annual meeting. Their report shall be received at the annual meeting and either adopted in its entirety or after amendment on motion and ballot.

(d) In case of demission of office, whether by death, resignation or otherwise, the vacancy thereby caused shall be filled by the Executive Committee. The person so elected shall hold office until the next annual meeting.

7. (a) Subject to special action by the Club, the conduct of its affairs shall be vested in the Executive Committee.

(b) The Executive Committee shall meet at the call of the President, and five members shall constitute a quorum.

(c) Where the President is unable or refuses to call a meeting, three members of the Executive may do so by giving the others at least twenty-four hours' notice in writing.

8. The duties of the officers shall be as follows:—

(a) The President, when present, shall preside at all the meetings and shall inform the Club of the proceedings of the Executive Committee since the last report, receive and read motions and cause the sense of the meeting to be taken on them, preserve order and direct the proceedings of the meeting in regular course. There shall be no appeal from the ruling of the Chair unless requested by at least five members and carried by a two-thirds vote.

(b) In the absence of the president, the senior Vice-President present shall preside and perform the duties of the President and have his privileges.

(c) In the absence of the President and Vice-Presidents, a chairman for the meeting shall be chosen by the open vote of those present.

(d) The Literary Correspondent shall have charge of all the correspondence of a literary character and shall edit any literary matter issued by the Club, and in a general way promote and guard the interests of the Club in the daily and periodical press.

(e) The Treasurer shall collect and receive all moneys due the Club, issue receipts therefor, and pay all accounts authorized by the Executive.

(f) The Secretary shall take Minutes at all meetings of the Club, as well as those of the Executive Committee. He shall issue notices of meetings and perform those duties usually appertaining to the office.

9. (a) The ordinary meetings of the Club shall be held as the Committee from time to time shall decide. Special meetings may be held at any time or place on the call of the President or on the call of the Executive Committee.

(b) No notice of ordinary meetings shall be necessary, but due notice in writing of all annual and special meetings shall be sent to each member of the Club.

(c) Ten members in good standing present at any meeting of the Club shall constitute a quorum.

10. Two auditors shall be elected by open vote at the meeting provided for in clause 6 (c) and shall embody their report in the Treasurer's annual statement.

11. This Constitution may be amended at the annual meeting or at a special meeting called for that purpose by a two-thirds vote of the members present, after one week's notice of such amendment.

HONORARY LIFE MEMBERS

The Right Honorable Sir Albert Henry George, Earl Grey, Viscount Howick, Baron Grey of Howick in the County of Northumberland, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baronet, G. C. M. G., Governor-General of Canada.

Walter Moberly, C. E.

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Bell, H. A.
Bagnall, G. R. G.
Busteed, F. F.

B

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Bethune, A.
Blair, W. A.
Brownlee, J. H.
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Campbell, McIvor
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Campbell, Donald K.
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Cotton, F. L. Carter, Hon.
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Creighton, Douglas
Ceperley, H. T.
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Deeks, John F.

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Evans, F. G.

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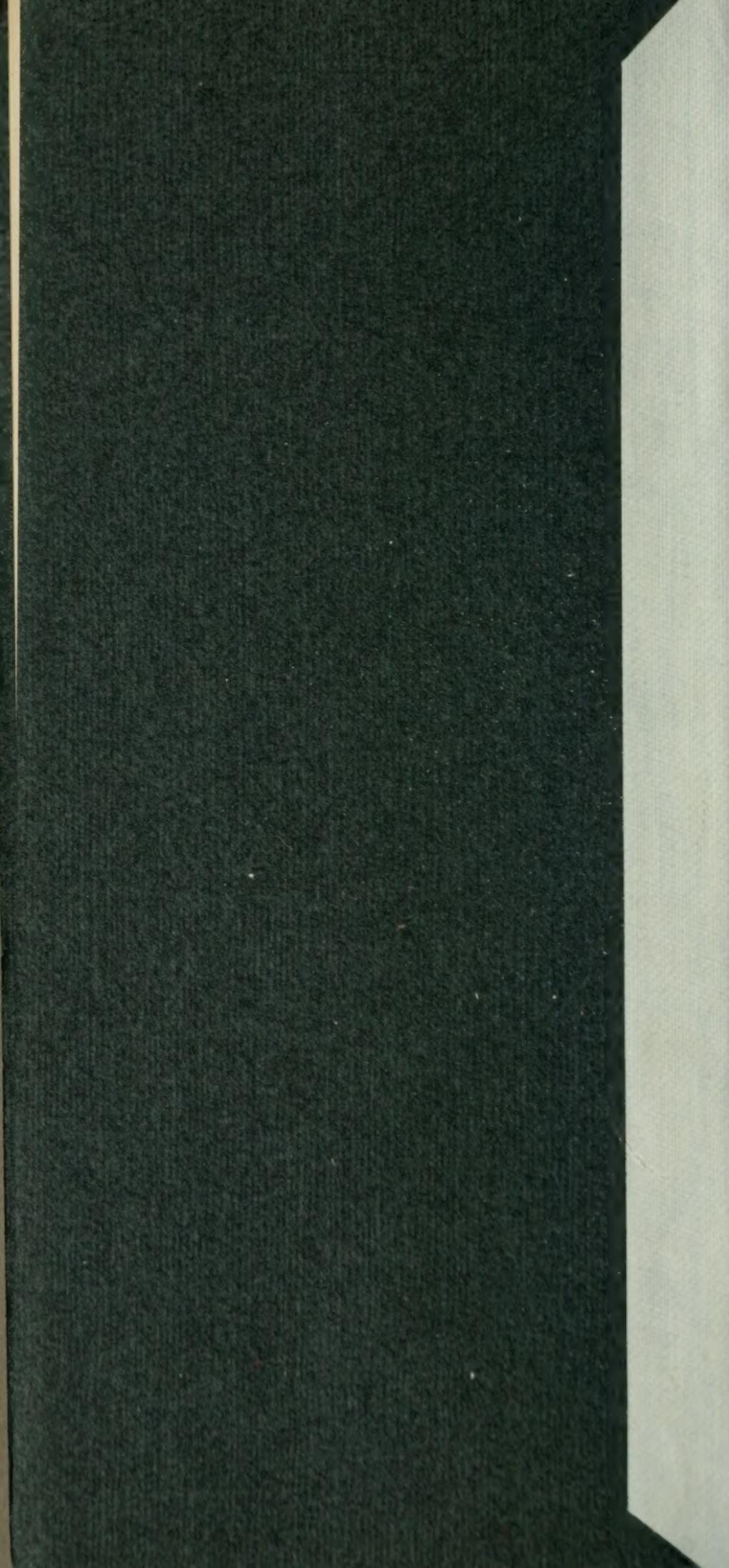
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